No. 16 Deaderick Street.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861. The people of the Border Slave States The true friends of the Union must, there- northern markets with little obstruction. We look upon such a consummation as most goods—and they are foiled at their own devoutly to be wished, and as worthy the game. We shall keep, we shall increase our earnest support of every lover of the Union as well as every devout worshipper at the as well as every devout worshipper at the take the course we have pointed out, we shrine of Republican Liberty. Any other shall lose both our trade and our revenue, view we regard as destructive of peace and and be even compelled to resort to a heavier harmony and as tending ultimately to the direct taxation after all." both; and standing on the Constitution of of "peace."-Baltimore Sun. the Union, assert all its binding obligations: and whenever its letter or spirit shall be violated, they will raise their voice for the expulsion of those who have the hadihood to The National Intelligencer's advice attempt it, whether they hail from the North or the South.

The Southern Confederacy Loan,

April. The investment is offered only to the | ken place, citizens of the new government, as we infer from the advertisement. Coupon Bonds are is a part of a \$15 000,000 loan authorized by the act provides the following security:-

"From and after the first day of August 1861, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of one-eighth of one cent per ound, on all cotton in the raw state exported from the Confederate States, which duty is hereby sp-cially pledged to the due payment of interest and principal, of the loan provided for in thes Act, and the Secretary into effect the provisions of this section : issued under the a cond section of this act. the export duty on cotton; Provided also, That when the debt and interest thereon, herein authorized to be contracted shall be extinguished, or the sinking fund provided for that purpose shall be adequate to that

Will the Union and American refer us to the article in which we have approved the recognition of a de facto government in the merly devolved on the Government of the secoded States, or proposed war upon them. United States. It has once or twice stated or implied as much, and we desire to know upon what it bases its conclusion.

The Missouri State Convention has adjourned, after declaring its attachment to the Union; expressing an earnest desire for an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of our sectional difficulties; appointing a committee to call the Convention together again, if future occurrences in their judgment rengates to the proposed Convention of the Border States.

The New York Herald proposes to present the amendments to the Federal Constitution embodied in the Constitution of the Confederate States as an issue to the Republicans, in their future contests before the Northern people. Whether it will succeed remains to

The Republican Journals and the Great Crisis --- They are Alarmed.

The Republican journals of the North, lately so full of fight, unmeasured denunciation of President Buchanan and ridicule of the South, are rapidly changing their tune, now that their party is in power and utterly unable to do anything beyond dispensing offices to a hungry crowd of politicians. The New York Commercial. (Republican) recently so valiant, thus takes the "back track." "To expect a President who came into of

fice with revolution apparently successfully established in seven States and popular in fice, to decide upon calling out an army of but its operation was limited to the close of representation they would receive in case the militiamen for the suppression of the rebel- the next session of Congress.

clearly the President's duty.

ways—one set of officers estimating the specific duties and another occupied with ascertaining the quality and calculating the ad valorem duties on the same commodities,

And, as in the case of the public revenues, and then putting them together to make a

North by prohibitions, delays and discouragements. be remedied by such a proceeding, or the Importations will be attracted to the Slave remedy might prove worse than the wrong. Confederacy by the facility which attends their introduction, and the expectation of bringing them afterwards to the northern market without further obstacle. We have already pointed out the extreme difficulty of preventing this by custm-house supervision. Yue evacuated at an early day, and Forts Jefferhad as well make up their minds to avail cannot maintain custom house spies at son, at Tortugas, and Taylor, at Key West, themselves of the occasion afforded by present pending sectional differences, to have a leans; if suspected, they would be torn limb national importance, are not included in the from limb. You cannot keep a force of number of the posts which the State of Florifinal and permanent settlement of all outstanding questions relating to slavery in the along the northern boundary of the seceding necessity for her local defence. Forts Jeffer-States and Territories. So long as the government is the prey of factions and demagogues, having so available a stock in trade. gogues, having so available a stock in trade goods; the people along the frontier would Government which built them in the interest as the slavery agitation, we cannot expect take part with the contrabandists, and the of its commerce. The Key West naval coal peace. And if we are to be perpetually vocation of the custom-house detective would become not only an inefficient but a perilous one. We may, therefore, fairly mit if it is possible for the government to infer that the goods imported at the South Nouses—Loggerhead, Tortugas, Key West, Nouses—Loggerhead, Tortug long continue under such a state of things. under the tariff of 1857 would arrive at the Sandy Key, Sombrero, Carysford, Cape Flori-

"What we have to do, therefore, is immefore, unitedly and firmly demand a settle- diately to get rid of the Morrill tariff, which ment. The only advance step that we can threatens these consequences to our trade take successfully in this direction, that we and our treasury. It we restore the tariff of 1857, this will compel the legislature of the can see, in our approaching State elections. Slave confederacy to adopt the projected is to stand on the recommendation of the tariff of ten and fifteen per cent. ad valorem. Peace Conference lately assembled at Wash- considerably to the prejudice of their reveington. Though that recommendation may nue. In that case, however, they would still not satisfy the wishes of extremists on either trade which we wish to keep would be inside, it gives such assurances on the subject vited to their ports by even still stronger inas the patriotic masses of both sections may ducements than it now is. It will be wise, accept; and if it is sustained by the people, regardless of party and section, we think it same methods which they adopt to draw our same methods which they adopt the draw our same therefore, to fight them with their own wea will triumph, and lead ultimately to the trade from us. Put down the duties boldly complete annihilation of the "irrepressible and at once to the very scale which the manconflict," and a restoration of the Union. agers of the slave confederacy propose—ten and not at all because of any local value.—

and fifteen per cent. on the value of the Florida Senators and Representatives

acceptance of one of two alternatives, the disruption of the Union of disruption of the Union, or the acceptance of Washington-the Post will see "the times" the Chicago platform as the fixed policy of are beyond "tariffs," No 1857 tariff will rethe government. We trust the people of store a broken republic-mend a shattered States and of the "Confederate States" being column! What trade, commer:e, manufac-Tennessee will have the courage to refuse lures want, is "peace," "peace," the pledge Pickens by the former, or its occupation by

THE NATIONAL TROUBLE. to the Administration.

The National Intelligencer of the 21st, after an able review of the history of the National troubles, thus proceeds to consider the Mr. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasu. policy which, in our judgment, the Adminisry in the Confederate States, advertises for a tration should pursue in dealing with the exloan of \$5,000,000 for the defense of the ceptional questions forced upon our consid- to its repute for humanity throughout the Confederate States, to be taken on the 17th eration by the civil revolution that has ta-

that we are entirely opposed to anything were elected without the least reference to like "corrcion" in order to retain the people | the formation of any Federative Government of the seceding States within the orbit of the whether Provisional or Permanent, it has bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. Union. We do not believe in any right of not sufficiently ascertained basis in the popupayable semi-annually at all the principal secession, but just as little do we believe in lar will to ensure for its edicts an unquestion cities of the Southern Republic. This loan the doctrine of "coercion" as a remedy for ing and immediate assent at the hands of the evils created by the exercise of that as- other Governments, whose popular legitimasamed right. According to our theory of cy admits of no question. If, then, while adthe Southern Congress, and in addition to our civil system, the several States, if not vising forbearance on both sides, we would the faith of the Confederate States, which is voluntarily true to their Federal obligations, pledged for its payment, the 5th section of may commit wrongs against the Federal nence in the way of conciliation, it is because Government, even while nominally within the Union, against which the Government purposes which might be subserved by ould not take up arms without precipitating a total change of political relations. It canvery genius, is essntially a Government of dismemberment of Union, we have come to

of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish a suking fund to carry case of the "Dorr rebellion" in Rhode Island, if the separation of the Secended States is to may be put down by the strong hand of the Provided, however, That the interest coupons, civil power. But in the present instance the between them and the Federal Government problem presented for solution involves ele- are to be settled in some authoritative manwhen due, shall be receivable in payment of ments of difficulty and danger which are ner, and we know of no way in which this much more wide-spread in their prevalence, can be done so appropriately and effectually and which are much more deeply seated in as by the arbitration of a National Conferthe body politic. In seven States of the Union the Federal authority has been abolished. The civil machinery essential to the States, and this might be done in such a way end, the said export duty shall cease and execution of the laws has passed into the as to bring about a re-construction of the authority. The States renouncing their Federal allegiance have had erected over them ting the limits of the Union so as to comprise a Confederate Government which, in their name, assumes to exercise the functious for-

Under such circumstances it is obvious that the theoretical obligation imposed on the Pre- if not in form, might be taken as the genera sident of the United States to execute the laws rallying cry of conservative men in proceed tered circumstances of the case presented by the Peace Conference, so far from falling to occupation of the public property of the of opinion springing from the predominance United States; which property, situate with- of sectional antagonisms over the spirit of dered it necessary; and the election of dele- in the secoding States and still in our possession, is now reduced, or soon will be reduced to the single fort of Pickens, on the coast of

Florida.

With regard to the collection of the revsay that, even if politic, it is, by the methods pre-cribed in the existing laws of the land, rendered impracticable. As has been well said, the President, who is sworn to enforce the law, must himself obey the law; and he can collecting the duties. The only alternative in the end, and which can be more satisfactoopen to adoption, under present circumstan-ces, would seem to be, to establish the cus-by negotiations after war. tom-house on board a Government vessel; but it does not appear that the Executive of the loyal States have an interest in the has power to do this without special author- adjustment of this question at an early day, ization by Congress. In 1833, when the col- so soon as it shall be satisfactorily ascertainlection of the Federal revenue was likely to ed, (if it should be so ascertained,) that the be resisted in South Carolina, President secession of the Confederate States is defini-Jackson advised that an act should be passed tive; for, in the interval, a vacancy exists in authorizing the President to alter or abolish the representation of the Seceding States in such of the districts and ports of entry as Congress, but as the new apportionment of others, with the government fortifications, ar- should be necessary, and establish the cus- Federal representation, consequent upon the senais, cu-tom houses, and all other appurte- tom house at some secure place within a port late census, proceeds on the assumption that nances of federal authority and power, al- or harbor, with various other modifications these States still form a part of the Union, ready in the po-session of the revolutionists, of the then existing laws. An act was pass- it follows that the people of the adhering and who has not yet been twenty days in of- ed in compliance with this recommendation. States are pro tanta deprived of the additional

lion, or indeed to decide finally upon any course of executive action, is very decidedly "expecting too much."

"In sober truth, the condition of the Republic is beyond the reversal of any such medical properties of the force act;" and if the Executive needed to be clothed with additional authoripublic is beyond the reversal of any such mems, ty then, it would seem to be even more necesby any measures for which our present lows prosary under existing circumstances. Considsary under existing circumstances. Considmar1—Im sary under existing circumstances. Considered, save so far as they empower Congress to act, and we can see no prospect of a r-medy ered, therefore, purely as a question of powers, and we can see no prospect of a r-medy er, we do not perceive that President Lindications as soon as all the indications shall infallably point to a permanent dissolution of the Union. We allude DR. early calling of which seems to us to be nues in the seceding States, otherwise than to the adoption of amendments to the Con- The great success of this medicine has been as in-"The country," responds the Express. "is beyond the salvation of any R-publican Congress. Break up your geographical party; abandon your war upon four billions of slave property in the States; restore the equality of States, as our fathers established it—and then, but then only, we can begin the reconstruction of the republic."

The New York Post, another Republican for Congress, at an early day, in order that the Republicans may be enabled to "retrace a most unwise step." It says:

In the way provided by the ordinary laws, which, as is known, are wholly inadequate for the purpose, since in those States the States one such, having been proposed by Congress at its late session, is already pending before the several States, and if a National Convention is called others will be admitted. By the terms of the Constitution it is required that such amendments shall be ratified by three-fourths of all the States. The secentian of the republican are frank to avow our opposition to any attempt, on the part of the Federal Government of the United States. One such, having been proposed by Congress at its late session, is already pending before the several States, and if a National Convention is called others will be admitted. By the terms of the Constitution it is required that such amendments shall be ratified by three-fourths of all the States. The secentian of the constitution, and if the former are to be regarded, in spite of their alleged secession as its late session, is already pending before the several States, and if a National Convention is called others will be admitted. By the terms of the Constitution of the United States. One such, having been proposed by Congress at its late session, is already pending before the several States, and if a National Convention is called others will be admitted. By the terms of the Constitution of the United States. One such, sharing the late of the way provided the whole country has for the required to the public, since the united states. The secentian of the constitution of th in the way provided by the ordinary laws, stitution of the United States. One such,

exorbitantly heavy on others; he finds him-self hampered by new formalities and new delays, compelled to run the gauntlet of ex-be compatible with the national salety. aminations made in two or three different which, in the present attitude of our civil

so also in the case of the public property seized by the second States, we entirely dis There is no doubt what the effects of approve the policy of attempting its re-capthis diff rence between these two system will be. Importations will be driven away from the wrong committed by such seizure would not be remedied by such a proceeding, or the In regard to the retention of the forts or cupid by the United States, that is a question which is now brought down to the simple point of holding or abandoning Fort Pickens, for we assume that Fort Sumter will be da, Jupiter, and Cape Canaveral-will not we take it for granted, be abandoned to the State which has least interest in them and least capacity to hold and maintain them .-Let Florida have Fort Clinch to guard the approaches to Fernandina; let her have the Pen sacola Navy Yard and the triple fortifica-

tions there; let her have what concerns only local interests; but the commercial United States cannot be justly called to surrender to uncommercial Florida what belongs to and concerns only the commerce of the na-From first to last, as an intelligent writer

has already said in our columns, all the appropriations made for the works at Key West and Tortugas have been asked officially. and by their advocates in Congress, on the express ground of their national importance, and not at all because of any local value .are forever estopped from claiming them as local, by oft-recorded assertions of their nationality as the sole reason for appropria tions in their behalf. Key West and the whole line of reefs and keys have only a commercial and naval significance. They are widely separate from the Florida mainland in geography, interests and vocations. They should be considered and occupied as nation-The question of military posts in dispute

between the Government of the United the latter, it seems to us that the matter in controversy is so small that either Government may waive its claim with entire propriety, and that in no event can it be made he occasion of hostilities. While it may be entirely prudent for our Government to withdraw the garrison now holding it, and while this is the step which, under all the free to say that should the Government of the Confederate States initiate hostile proceedings for the summary capture of this single Federal post, it would indicate an alacrity for war such as would do discredit civilized world. For what, at present, is the admitted character of that Government? The Our readers do not need to be informed ed by State Conventions whose members

by so doing it can best defeat the ulterior different policy. In view of the difficulties which surround not be denied that our Government, in its an adjustment of the questions raised by the consent, depending for its orderly and har- the conclusion that no authority less final and monious working on the support it finds in comprehensive than a General Convention of the hearts of the people. Local insurrections. | the States still remaining loyal to their Fedor even general popular insubordination ex- eral allegiance can be successfully invoked be permanent, the questions now outstanding

have the Federal Government take pre-emi-

hands of men who no longer recognize that Union; or, if this should be found impracticable, provision might be made for contraconly the States acceding to the project of a Constitution submitted as the fruits of its labors. In the propositions of the late Peace Conference we have already the basis of Con stitutional amendments, which, in substance equally in Georgia and New York must, in practice, be modulated according to the althe former. As nobody in the Government | the iground, might thus be made the means or out of it proposes to institute a "coercive of assuring the return of a majority of the policy" for the "subjugation" of the seced- delegates committed to its general principles ing States, it remains to say that the only and thus the proceedings of the National points of possible contact and hostility rela- Convention would be restrained within just tive to the collection of the revenues and the limits, without diverging into the contrarieties

concession and compromise.

As no one proposes the subjugation of the Seceded States, it follows that the adjustment of their relations to the Federal Government can be arranged only by their voluntary reenues by the United States on all goods im-norted into the Seceding States, we have to tion of their independence out of it. As soon as it shall be made apparent that the people of the Seceded States desire a permanent separation from their former confederates, it would seem to be the part of wisdom law, must himself obey the law; and he can collect the revenue only at the places and in the manner prescribed by existing acts of can be gained by the interest of peace and Congress. The ports of entry are establish- dignity, or good neighborhood or reciprocal ed by Congress; the President has no power trade, by a persistent refusal to ascertain and to abolish them, or to transfer the place of fix disputed relations which must be adjusted

And this leads us to remark that the people

By Telegraph.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, March 24.-Mr. Jayne, of IIinois, is nominated for Governor of Dacotah

Territory. Washington, March 25 .- Benj. F. Sher wood, of New York, is appointed Engineer in Chief of the Navy, vice Archibald. SENATE-On motion of Powell, the Presi dent was requested to communicate to the Senate dispatches from Anderson to the War Department. Howe resumed his speech.

WASHINGTON, March 23. The Senate to-day confirmed the following cominations: James M. Burgess, Postmaster of Jonesville, Wisconsin; Archibald W. Campbell. Postmaster of Wheeling; Albert Todd, Postmaster of Lexington, Ky.; Wm. D. McNish, Postmaster of Nashville, Tenn.; Franklin Spalding, Collector at Niagara; Jas L. McDowell, of Kansas, U. S. Marshal for that State; Wm. L. Dayton, jun., Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris; Chas. L. Wilson, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at London; Jno. T. Edgar. of Tennessee, Consul at St. Thomas; Jno. Hanna, U. S. District Attorney for Indiana. In addition to the above, a number of land offices and army promotions were confirmed, including that of Lieutenant Colonel Lee to be Colonel in place of Sumner, promoted From New York.

NEW YORK, March 25 .- The Herald's yes terday's dispatch says that the President issued orders on the 231, for Anderson to get ready to evacuate Fort Sumter. The Cabinet is considering the matter of Fort Pickens, Bragg having notified Lieut. Slemmer that supplies cannot be landed without President Davis's permit.

New York, March 24 .- Russia approves the continued French occupation of Syris. and would support an increased force if The Russian Emperor's brother soon visits Warsaw.

The garrison at Warsaw is nightly increased, but an impression of the preservation of peace prevails BERNE-The Federal Council is about concluding a treaty of Commerce between France and England.

NEW YORK, March 25 .- The Herald's dispatch says it is believed that the programme of the adminstration has been changed in regard to Fort Sumter since Lamon's departure. and has made it conditiodal on Lamon to di rect the evacuation if the provisions are insufficient to maintain the garrison. The Government is advised that Texas has sent Commissioners to induce New Mexico,

Arizonia, Sonora and Chihuahua, to join the Southern Confederacy with favorable pros-Fort Pickens is reported to be short provisions The Government will probably be compelled shortly to abandon tt. T. Bigelow Lawrence is named as Consul

New York, March 25 .-- An attempt was made to rob the Exchange Bank by burglars; but it was frustrated. They, however, got is under surveillance by the Custom House

General to Florence.

The steamer Bienville, from New Orleans, circumstances, we would advise, yet we are authorities, for alleged violation of the revenue laws; not having a proper clearance Her cargo is valued at \$800,000. Foreign.

NEW YORK, March 24 .- The steamer Bohe mian did not leave Liverpool on the 8th. The London Times says that Davis's inaugural is the most difficult document to analand interpret that it ever r It is reported that the Irish Archbishop Cullen, is to be created Cardinal. The Austrian Gazette says Francis 2d will stay at Rome as long as the Pope does. The Spanish Ministry pronounced in favor

of the Pope's temporal power, and opposing the transferrence of the Papacy to Jerusa-The Turkish fleet, with six months provisions, is about to cruize off the Dalmatian coast.

NEW ORLEANS. March 25 .- The steamer Tennessee from Vera Cruz 21st has arrived. The Macedonian was at Sacrificios. The principal road to the Capital swarmed with bands of robbers.

Capt. Aldham, of the British steamer Valorous, was severely wounded while returning from Mexico. The Constitutional Government is making slow progress. Governor Zamora is dead.

Rumors bad reached the Capital that a party of fillibusters had invaded Lower Cali-It was also reported from the North, that a movement was progressing for the separa-tion of a number of border States, and their erection into the Sierra Madre Republic. Saligny, the French Minister, presented his

redentials and was formally received. The steamer Arazona from Brazos, is coming up. She has \$276,000 spocie. Owens, Governor of Arizons, in reply to the Texas Commissioners appointed to con-fer with New Mexico and Arizona for the formation of a Confederacy, invites them to be present at a Convention in Messilla on the 15th of March, to consider the crisis.

Counterfeit twenties on the Bank of New Orleans are circulating.

The schooner William Mason from Frank lin to Baltimore collided with the ship Queen of the West, from Liverpool to Mobile. The latter sunk. Her cargo is a total loss. The Mate was drowned. The Captain and crew were taken to Mobile by the Queen of the

From Georgia. Augusta, March 24 .- The Southern troops are concentrating at Pensacola.

From Scranton, Pa. SCHANTON, March 24 .- The Hon. G. W. Scranton is dead. PORTLAND, March 25 .- The steamer Bobe mian has arrived.

Boston, March 25 .- The steamer Canada has arrived here. River News.

LOUISVILLE, March 25 .- The river is falling, with six feet 6 inches water in the

New Orlans, March 25 .- Cotton firmsales 12,000 bales. Middling 12a124. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. CINCINNATI, March 25 .- Flour dull. New

State 4 60a4 70. Oats dull 35.4Corn Steady 33, Whisky 13½. Mess Pork 16 75. Lard, sales 3,000 tierces 9c. Holloway's Pills and Ointment .-Picurisy .- Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses and retain sound health? Use these medicine

-they are adapted to every disease-for all infiammatory affections of the chest, as pleurisy, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it-the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and 31 per box or pot.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDAL .- This remedy has been before the public only a short time, but it has proved to be an invaluable remedy to purify the blood and strengthen the system; every one who uses it recommends it to others, until it has become the standard remedy with every family in the United

DR. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS,-

of Congress, at an early day, in order that the Republicans may be enabled to "retrace a most nawise step." It says:

"One of the first things to be done is to retrace a most nawise step." It says:

"One of the first things to be done is to retrace a most nawise step." It says:

"One of the first things to be done is to retrace a most nawise step." It says:

"The Commercial Advertiser, a journal which has never shown itself friendly to the protectionists, only spoke what is first becoming the general wish, when it neget that Congress should assemble immediately and repeal the Morrill tairff parsed three weeks since. At present the Southern Confederacy is going on under the United States tarrill of '37. As merchant vessels from abroad arive in their ports, the goods are entered under that comparalively mild and liberal system of duties, a system to which the importers, have become tamillarized, and to which they have adapted all their arrangements both shread and here.

"On the other hand, when the importers comes to one of the northern ports he finds an arw scale of duties, prohibitory on some arricles which he wishes to introduce, and city; look at it now the world are its patrons. A few Harper's Magazine.

Hew Advertisements.

SPRING GOODS.

No. 59 College Street, Are now receiving their Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

Comprising every variety of articles suitable

the present and approaching season.

GOODS.

MUSLINS AND LAWNS.

Just received a large and desirable lot of Muslim which will be sold at the very low price of

Twelve and a Half Cents Per Yard, Which are usually sold at

Twenty-Pive Cents Per Yard. We intend to make it to the interest of all to c

THOMPSON & CO., No. 59 College Street,

1861 FOR THE SPRING 1861.

We are receiving a full assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS. FOR

Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Which we are offering at low prices at

No. 16, Public Square,

(CALHOCN'S OLD STAND) MORGAN & WALLACE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children

Which we are offering at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. CALL AT NO. 21 PUBLIC SQUARE,

SNYDER & FRIZZELL.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

THE

RICHMOND COUNTY, GEORGIA. CONTINUES to manufacture WOOLEN CLOTH 123 cents per yard for Plain, and 16 cents for wills—finding every material except the Wool. The

Twills—indusg every material except the Wool. The extensive and constantly increasing patronage the Factory has enjoyed for years past, assure the Proprie tors that the article of Winter Ciothing for Negroes, made by them, has not been surpassed by any Cioth made North or south.

Recent extensive improvements, and others now being erected, enable us to keep up the standard of the Goods, and secure an early delivery.

Pianters, or others, who may wish to send us Wool to be made into Cloth, can send it dirty or clean—if washed, it should be done in cold water, and done thoroughly. If sent dirty, we charge half cent per yard for washing. Burry Weol is not objectionable—the burrs are removed by machinery. THENAME OF THE OWNER SHOULD BE MARKED UPON EVERY PACKAGE SENT.

THE OWNER SHOULD BE MARKED UPON EVERY PACKAGE SENT.
Wool sent by Railroads in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, or South Carolina, to the Augusta Depot, with OWNER'S NAME and "Richmond Factory" marked upon it, will be regularly and promptly received, and the Cloth, when made, returned to the point directed. Each parcel is made up in the turn received.
We would especially urge upon our patrons the great necessity of sending in the Wool as soon as cipped. If this rule is followed, the parties would always be sure of having the Cloth in ample time.
All instructions to Messrs. FLEMING & ROWLAND, our Agents in Augusta, Ga A. JOHNSON, our Agents in Augusta, Ga A. JOHNSON, mar22—2w President Richmond Factory.

Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries

TERRASS BROTHERS O^N Thursday morning next, March 28th,'we will sell in front of our Warehouse the following articles : 50 hhds New Crop Sugar, 200 boxes Brandy, 100 bbls N. Y. Coffee, do 100 bbls Ryo Whisky, 100 "Pow'd Crushed do 100 "Bourbon do 100 "Molasses, 25 "White do 100 half bbls do 25 "Robertson Co. do df bbis do
gg Coffee,
gg Coffee,
ols Mackerel,
bis Mackerel,
white Fish,
t Mackerel,
t Mackerel,
t Mackerel,
t Mackerel,
t Tallow do
c Virginia Tobacce,
Candy, assorted,
Oysters,
Fire Crakers,
Schnapps,
Sch 25 " White Fish, 100 Kit Mackerel, 100 boxes Star Candles, 50 " Tallow do 1 50 " Virginia Tobacco,

Schnapps, Together with many othe mar22-td E. R. KERLEY, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, No. 45 Union Street,

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of the public pat-ronage in his line, and will fatthfully execute all work entrusted to his care. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Charges moderate, and all work maranteed.

**Solution Boxes and Accordeons repaired and war mar24-if

For Cairo and St. Louis. THE fine passenger steamer C.
E. HILLMAN, J. N. CORRETT,
Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. HAMILTON, Agent. A SAFE AND SPEEDY REMEDY.

VELPEAU'S COMPOUND CUBERS AND COPAIVA PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF GONNORRHOLA, GLEET, FLUOR ALBUS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, &c.

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle, Containing Fifty Pills. These Pills are highly recommended by the princ pal physicians of Europe and America.

Orders from the trade and others solicited, and reli nee may be placed on having punctual attention from

htwanger, Sole Agent, 42 Cedar Street,

For April. The Atlantic Motnhly. The Knickerbocker Magazine Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book Godey's Lady's Book, Reader, if you have not a supply on hand, (we trust | Peterson's National Magazine FOR APRIL

TO THE PUBLIC,

And Thos. B. Johnson in particular.

And Thos. B. Johnson in particular,

W Ho has taken near two weeks, and a whole colunn in the Nashville Patriot, to answer, or
rather not answer, what he calls "W. Greenfield's last
little note," which was sanctioned and signed by
eleven other highly respectable gentlemen, living in
Johnson's immediate neighborhood. But he chooses
to drop them (with a hope of winning them over.) and
makes a low, viie attack upon me, to try and evade a
fair exposition of his official acts, as agent for the
State; when he could have answered the questions propounded in a few lines, satisfactorily to himself, the
State, and the public, had justice been done. But he
can't screen himself in that way, before this intelliigent community! And just here I will answer one of
the questions for him, as it is on record in the Comptroller's Office, viz: That the money he received the
first part of 1859, amounting to \$1440, was not paid
until January '60; and \$1200 received the first part of
1860, was not paid until January '61. The use of
which money without interest, is one of the questions
he thinks too little to answer. And still he would
have the public say "Well done thou good and faithful
servant." Thereports also show that the State dividend for 1858 was 50 per cent more than 1850, and
yet he advances the rates and drives travel off of the
road; and says the "Directory don't allow him to
transcend the chartered limits," clearly intimating
that if they did, he would do so.

Col. Thos. B. Johnson says he himself is "enscenced
in an impenetrable fortress of truth and justice." But
unfortunately for him, the stronghold has been penetrated and demolished within the short space of a few
days, as will be seen from the statement below, of the
old Methodist Preacher (as he calls him) Mr. Shaw and
others. And now see what his friend and relative, Mr.
Patterson, says (although Thos. B. Johnson has published to the world, with a view of screening himself,
that he told him I insisted on his signing the first
card.) "I did not tell Co

that he told him I insisted on his signing the first card.) "I did not tell Col. Johnson Mr. Greenfield in sisted on my signing any card. To the contrary. Mr. G., suggested to me, on account of the relationship in the family, not to sign the last, which I did not intendoing." His report of my speech before the "Board," is as false as his statement about Mr. Patterson. The community will see in his effort to screen him self and try to slander me, he has caused the proof o "over one hundred and twenty" witnesses to rise up and say, as I do, Thos. B. Johnson you have tried to slander W. Greenfield, and in so doing, have uttered a falsehood, for our sanction and our names, "over one hundred and twenty," were filed in the Patriot Office. before our publication, and remained there for som time after yours, and can still be seen by calling of W. Greenfield. We did not publish the long list of names, because we expected to pay for it with our own money, and thought twenty and reference to "over one hundred," others, sufficient to satisfy any reason-

able man.
In justice to myself, I will say I never heard of the first petition, until it was presented to me to sign, and that much the largest portion of the "one hundred and twenty" odd was signed whilst in the hands of others; whoever says to the contrary lies. We have not (as T.B. Johnson has by way of trying to

We have not (as T.B. Johnson has by way of trying to screen himself) condescended to refer to anything not connected with the official management of the road, unless it be to ask him a few questions as agent of the State. And bold as he would have you be-lieve he is, he did not answer one of the questions pro-pounded, although they had direct bearing upon his conduct as agent for the State. Does he still expect conduct as agent for the State. Does he still expect an acquittal? Or does he think our charges sustained!

Now, Thos. B. Johnson, if you want any more publications, just republish this and the questions which have previously been propounded to you. With the proof here given of your fulsehoods, I will leave you to your quiet repose, if repose you can.

W. GREENFIELD.

March 22nd, 1861. The insinuation of Thes. B. Johnson that W. Green field sought to screen himself, by "wheedling" around us, is not true. We freely signed and sanctioned the s, is not true. We freely signed and services publications, and also this.

WM. SHAW,
J. JOINER,
J. M. SMITH,
DAVID HUGHES,
F. HAGAN,
B. D. HARRIS, J. P. HOOD, P. W. DAVIS.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Criswell are the only persons that were asked to sign the last card who have not signed this, but they are absent.

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Criswell are the only persons that were asked to sign the last card who have not signed this, but they are absent.

W. GREENFIELD. CORRECTION.—In the hurry of noting the absence of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Criswell, I forgot that the last card was presented to 1 r. Roscoe, who did not sign it because he said he did not know about the rock haul-ing and hiring out the hands. W. GREENFIELD.

CITY PROPERTY In Exchange for Negroes. THE HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED ON SOUTH HIGH Street, fronting 50 feet and running back about 200 feet, with a small, comfortable Frame House, is for sale, payable in negroes. For further particulars ap-

To Capitalists & Manufacturers. Valuable Property for Sale or Lease, in HEAVY STAPLES, Nashville, Tenn.

ply at this office.

THE "Burnt District" of the Nashville Manufacturing Co., being a Lot of 170 feet on Front street, in Nashville, Teum., running back to low water mark on Cumberland River, say about 400 feet. The Wharf attached is a good one, rents for \$500 per annum. The Stone Foundation is as good as new. The Basement is a solid bed of sand, of great value. These, with the old brick upon the premises, would be a large item in rebuilding. It is a splendid site for a Manufacturing Establishment, and worthy of the attention of Capitalists wishing to embark in Manufacturing in the South. its wishing to embark in Manufacturing in the South Nashville, Tenn. Cincinnati Gazelle and Pittsburg Journal copy daily o the amount of Seven Dollars, and forward accounts to this effice for collection

CHAS. MELTON, HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER. No. 75 North Market street, Opposite Myers, Hunt & Co.'s Carriage Shop.

All orders from the city or country attended to Inslovent Notice. HAVE this day suggested to the Clerk of the Coun Court of Davidson county, the insolvency of the estate of Richard J. Warmack, dec'd., and notify all persons having claims against said estate to file them duly suthenticated with said clerk for prorata settlement, on or before the 1st day of September 1861, or they will be forever barred by law. This March 22d, 1861.

mar23—w44

E. WARMACK, Adm'r.

PHONOGRAPHY.

MR. DOLBEAR WILL teach a new class in this useful Art, from a to 9 at night, in Kirkman's Buildings, on Sum mer street. New Pupils will be received in the class during the present week. The class will be taught by the use of such tions as will lessen learner one-haif, and cumbersome suited the age of flat boat and mule cart travelling; but the age of steamboats and railroads requires the Pen not to waste seven-eighths of the time of the writter. The people of Nashville have paid dearly for being grossly deceived in regard to the utility of this art, and the ease with which it can be learned, but for which deception the pupils of the Public Schools might have had its advantages free of expense, instead of having the Schools the theater of private speculation, under the sanction of "the place-men of education."

**Ea Mr. D. gives lessons in Peumanship as usual. mar20-tf during the present week. The class will be taught by

DR. HERMAN, DENTIST.

Office on Cherry street, opposite to where they building the New Hotel. feb21—6m NASHVILLE PLOW WORKS. HAVING rebuilt our establishment, and furnished it throughout with the latest and most approved facilities for manufacturing Plows, etc., we are now prepared to fill orders for all implements in our line, manufactured from the best quality of material, and in the best style of workmanship. With our long experience in the business, and superior facilities for doing the work, we think we can guaranty a better article than can be obtained elesswhere, adapted to the wants of the Southern Planter and Farmer, and at less prices than a similar quality of work can be purchased in the North

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Present Stock at Cost until further Notice. And respectfully invite all to call and look for them-selves before buying. All persons in dobt to me. Nicholson & Humphrey, or I. C. Nicholson & Co., must come forward and settle, for the times demand all men NO. 22, SOUTH SIDE SQUARE,

David Humphrey.

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